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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

THE STORY TELLER.

From the American Protector.

A LEGEND OF FRANCONIA.

Who, in this age of knowledge and refinement, has not heard of the "Alps," the "Andes," the "Falls of Niagara," and perhaps thousand other wonders of nature, at a distance, with astonishment? And how many of us grand, sublime and picturesque a character, in our own vicinity escape notice altogether. The northern portion of New Hampshire presents as many wonderful productions of nature as any other part of the globe.

Here it is that the traveller for pleasure can spend weeks, and each succeeding day will present him with something new upon which to gratify his curiosity.

There are the "White Hills," between two of which is the "Notch," a pass in many places merely wide enough for a road, where on one side the eye follows down a rugged and uneven precipice several hundred feet, while on the other, the mountain towers aloft almost as high as the eye can reach. The pass or Notch was the scene of a calamity of no ordinary occurrence. Here, remote from all civilization, lived a family of ten persons, who, by a slip from the mountain, were buried beneath the ruins, not one escaping to tell the fearful tale! Some twenty miles distant is the "Franconia Notch," being like the former a narrow pass between the mountains. These mountains have been generally supposed to be considerably inferior to the "White Hills," but recent surveys prove them to be but little below them in grandeur.

If the beauty of nature is what the traveller seeks, here he finds it in all its primitive grandeur. Here he finds Nature's works in shapes and forms that not only interest and instruct him, but wrap him in wonder and astonishment. Three miles from the Village, he finds himself in a beautiful forest, unbroken but by the hand of nature. Three miles more, and he is at the "top of the Notch," where on one hand towers the lofty mountain, and on the other expands the "pond," of some one hundred acres, whose glassy surface sparkles in the rays of noonday sun, interrupted only by the pike or a trout, sporting in its native element, or darting away to secure the unwary insect that has exposed itself within his reach. Half a mile further he finds himself at the door of an elegant and richly furnished house of entertainment, called the "Lafayette House." Here he puts up, as a matter of course, where he receives all the attention and luxuries of a city hotel. Near the house he sees a sign pointing to the summit of one of those lofty mountains. He casts his upturned eye in the direction and is struck with amusement and wonder! He gazes upon a bold and precipitous mountain, one side of which slopes off gradually, the other is composed of loose craggy rocks, piled one upon the other almost perpendicularly, to the height of many hundred feet, and at that vast height he beholds the features of a human face, standing out in bold relief, as perfect as if formed by art! This is the celebrated "Profile" or the "Old man of the Mountain," probably one of the most wonderful productions of nature. Directly below is another pond, nearly as large as the other, and known as the "Old Man's wash basin," on the bank of which winds the road, which the traveller pursues through scenery of the most wild and grand character, (preceded by none save that of Switzerland) for four miles, when he finds himself on the brink of the "Basin," a round space worn into solid stone the depth of thirty or forty feet, and about the same in diameter, perfectly round and smooth; into it the water from the Old Man's Wash Basin plunges, and after making several evolutions, escapes at the lower side. Another mile, and he is at what was formerly called the "Notch House," occupied by a family who deprive themselves of all the advantages of a civilized life, and live in this secluded spot, amid the wild beasts of the forest, to entertain the benighted traveller, or point out the curiosities of the mountains. Here he leaves the road, and threads his way through bushes and brambles about a half a mile to the "Flume," a natural canal, cut through the solid rock, and through which the waters pass with gradual and easy descent.

This flume is perhaps seventy or eighty rods long, fifteen or twenty feet wide, and the walls varying from fifty to a hundred feet in height. The beholder is struck with astonishment, wonder and awe, and involuntarily exclaims, "How wondrous are thy works, O God!" and sinks into insignificance before the sublimity of Nature. Such are some of the curiosities of New Hampshire.

But what readers this Notch of far greater interest is the legend connected with the Old Man's Wash Basin.

It is many years since, but not the less true, that in the vicinity of Boston resided an elderly man, his daughter and an old domestic called Harry, who, when Mr. Morris, from wealth and influence, was reduced to penury and want, refused to leave him, but chose rather to share his fortune, whatever it might be. Mr. Morris was

early in life thrown upon the world a destitute orphan, but by the most strict regard for honesty and economy, had risen to wealth, and stood high in the esteem of his fellow men. In his youthful day he married a girl every way worthy of him, and with her husband she ascended from the lower walks of life, to their then exalted station in society, and witnessed the homage paid him by those who a few days before would scarcely speak to the humble mechanic, unless to employ him by way of trade. From this humble stage they advanced by one step after another, till they were looked up to as the most wealthy and respectable family in Boston. No enjoyment is without alloy, and so with them, Mrs. Morris for several years had enjoyed but imperfect health. She was aware that she must soon leave this world, but her affections were placed upon another and a better. She knew that the destroyer had fastened upon her in the shape of that dire complaint so prevalent in New England, the consumption, and she knew too that every day was making more sure the grasp Death to the mind daily renewed by grace, has no terrors; and daily she renewed her converse with her maker. She feared not the grave, for she had the hope of immortality beyond it. She had but one wish to live, but one tie that bound her to earth. That was her family; her husband and an only child, a daughter, then on the sunny side of sweet sixteen." Hannah, as she was called in honor of her parent, had not thus far been brought up under the instruction of this excellent mother, without having impressions stamped upon her heart, never to be effaced. She was a dutiful child, the pride of her parents, and beloved by her associates—endowed by nature with an amiable disposition, and highly cultivated by her parents. When child she was at times elated by her amusements, almost to rudeness, but her mother needed only to look and say, "Hannah, now remember, to restore her to silence, or her wonted quiet. In fact Hannah was not a spoiled child, but one trained up in the way she should go. For some months Mrs. Morris had not been able to leave her room, and for some weeks even her bed—Hannah was her constant attendant. All day would she sit by and converse with her, or read to her, and at night recline her weary limbs upon the same couch, ready at the least moment to anticipate and administer to the wants of the invalid. Every day convinced her that the separation was nearer. And could she give up? As surely. She felt that the will of God, and not of self, must be done, and that if he deprived her of her best earthly friend, he would not, could not separate us. Such were her feelings that sleep fled from her eyes, and no longer able to restrain them, she arose and seated herself by the window, where she gave way to them in tears. How long she thus remained absorbed in reflections of the most bitter character, is unknown; but at length she was aroused by a familiar voice. But a single word was uttered, and yet the voice caused her heart to leap—"Hannah!" again sounded in her ear, and before she was aware of it she was folded in the arms of her lover. They were soon seated upon the sofa, so recently occupied by Mr. Morris.

"You look pale, George," said Hannah, "are you ill?"

"Not ill in body," he replied, "but ill at ease in mind. For two weeks past I have known of your father's misfortune, but dared not communicate it to you. You now know the worst and I can no longer delay. My uncle has this day heard of your father's disgrace, as he calls it, and has in the most positive manner, tormented me from seeing you more, or in any way having intercourse with the family. To be short, I feel that without you life would be insupportable, but with you I can bear the frowns of a heartless world. Now if you will accompany me, we will this night bid adieu to our native land, and in some foreign clime travel the journey of life in sweet companionship."

"But my father," said Hannah.

"He will go with us."

"No, George, that can never be. He will never consent to be the means of disinheriting and banishing you to distant lands, away from friends and home."

"Friends and home!" said George. "I have no friend but you, and where you are there is my home, and will you not go with me?"

"No, George, it would be wrong. Bitter indeed are the thoughts of separation, but more so to make you miserable for life, and be the daily witness of it. I have promised to cheer my father through his trouble, and I am confident, he would never consent to involve you in difficulties."

"My God!" said George, "and is this the result of my last resource? and yet I admire your decision. I am wrong in suggesting such an idea; but forgive me, Hannah; my mind is confused and my feelings drive me mad. Your calmness reproaches me; will you pardon me?"

"Did you ever ask in vain?" replied Hannah.

"Then may God's blessing ever attend you, and slipping a miniature into her hand he disappeared.

"When the family assembled at breakfast, Mr. Morris appeared more melancholy than usual.—Hannah's swollen eyes and pale cheek showed want of rest and a troubled spirit.

"Well," said Harry, "Mr. Franklin says you may have the use of the cottage, and he is happy to have it in his power to be of any service to you. He further says he shall be in town about noon to-day, and will be pleased to convey you to the cottage."

"Thank him," sobbed Mr. Morris.

"He says, for fear of wounding your delicacy, he will not say welcome, but begs that you will pay what, and when, convenient."

About noon Mr. Franklin's carriage stopped at the door, and Mr. Morris and Hannah with heavy hearts, took leave of their native home forever.

"They were soon established in their new home which Mr. Franklin made as comfortable as possible. They were seating themselves at their first meal, prepared by Mr. Franklin's servant, when in came Harry.

"Bless me!" exclaimed Mr. Morris, "I thought you were at Mr. Linton's."

"No," said Harry, "Mr. Linton is a good man, but Mr. Morris is a better; and shall I, in the hour of adversity, desert the friend who has been so kind to me? Never. Your fortune is mine, whatever may come."

Mr. Morris could only utter "be it so."

For a few weeks Mr. Morris's time was divided between his daughter at the cottage and his affairs at the town. At the end of that time he had arranged his business to the satisfaction of his creditors, and found himself in possession of a surplus of nearly four hundred dollars.

Everything being satisfactorily settled at town and idleness being a favorite of his, he purchased a horse and cart, and filled it with what we Yankees call notions, and set off for Vermont in the humble capacity of a pedlar. At that time there was but a narrow pass through the Notch, and for the distance of eleven miles, not a trace of a human being appeared, except the path so narrow and uneven that it was with the utmost difficulty one could get through. But through this course led him, and with the rising of the sun he left the last habitation, and about noon arrived at the "Profile," where clearing a space among the leaves, he gave his horse some provender, and seating himself upon a stone, partook of his bread and cheese, washing it down with a draught from the pond, with as good an appetite as when seated at his richly spread table in town. After his horse was sufficiently refreshed he set off again, but it was dark ere he emerged from the wood, and found himself on the spot where now stand the "Iron-works"; where then a single settler had made a "pitch," and where he put up for the night. We need not follow him on his journey. Sufficient it is, that at the end of two months he returned, having made it so profitable that he continued the business for four years, always passing thro' the Notch, and always dining with The Old Man of the Mountain.

These four years were passed by Hannah and Harry at the cottage, or rather where the cottage had been, for Mr. Morris's success, together with Harry's industry and Hannah's economy, had enabled them not only to purchase the situation, but to erect a neat and commodious dwelling. Here Hannah spent her time in attending to her household affairs, her garden, and her little village flock. She was endeared to them, and the old and young folks looked upon her as a pattern of innocence and purity.

We must not think that a beautiful amiable girl could pass four years in a country village without suitors, nor that three or four were sufficient to efface from her memory the name of George. Many sought her hand, but as she had no heart to bestow with it, she modestly refused, and kindly assured them that her love was lighted to one now no more, and her father's society was now all she wished or could enjoy. Among others was a Mr. Stow from town. He urged his suit strongly, but received a kind repulse. He renewed his suit, and was again rejected. He repeated the attack, with the same success. She assured him her affections were placed upon one who would ever retain them; that her father's declining years would soon require her undivided care, and as she could not bestow her heart, it would be useless to give her hand, and concluded by begging him to relinquish any further thoughts on the subject. His violent temper would not allow him to receive this in a proper sense, but left her, vowing imprecations of vengeance. Harry often visited town, and never without making inquiries for George. For some time Hannah clung to the hope that some future day would restore him, but that hope had long since fled. She was now daily expecting her father, and she intended to urge him to quit his roving life and take his ease. Day after day flew by, and he came not. Never before had he prolonged his stay a single day beyond the appointed time, but now days and weeks rolled by and still he came not.

"Unhappy child that I am," said she, "without a friend in this wide world! Oh, that I might be allowed to join my beloved parents. But I am alone! My greatest comfort is the belief that my parents are far more happy than they could be here, and that I shall soon be permitted to join them. If I had but a single friend, I could wait with patience. Oh, George, my long lost George, where art thou? Has thy spirit joined those of my parents? Oh that mine was there also.—What a happy meeting! I come, Father, Mother, George, I come."

"Hannah!" said a voice behind, and turning to see from whence it came, "George!" was all she could utter. Reason, for a time, forsook its throne, and she, who had borne up under so many afflictions, lay senseless in the arms of her lover!

"When she awoke to consciousness, she found herself upon her bed, and George administering such remedies as were at hand, and poor old Harry flying round like one void of sense.

"It is George. It is no delusive dream," said she.

"No," said George, "it is no dream, but your own George, and you know not the pleasure I have experienced within the last half hour, to find by your confession that I am not forgotten."

"Forgotten," said Hannah, "do you imagine that woman's love is so treacherous as to forget the object of her affection in four years? Do you suppose that when the female heart is once fixed upon a worthy object, it ever forgets? But old Harry, you know not the days and nights of misery I have experienced on your account."

"I know it all," he replied, "and I come now to retrieve a damaged character, and bind up your bleeding heart. Yes my—"

"Mr. Morris has come, Mr. Morris has come!" cried Harry, rushing into the room, trembling with fright, and doubting whether it was really Mr. Morris or his ghost. A rush of all three to the door followed this announcement, and judge of Hannah's astonishment to meet her murdered father! She did not speak, neither could she again swoon, but warmly embracing, led him to a seat. Some minutes' silence ensued, which was broken by Mr. Morris.

"George," said he, "through the remarkable providence of God I find myself here, but how it is that you are here, is more than I can define."

"There is nothing remarkable in that, I assure you, sir," said George; "I had but this moment arrived, and was about to make Hannah acquainted with the particulars of my absence, when your arrival was announced."

"Well," said Mr. Morris, "we will waive all explanations until Hannah can get us some refreshments, which I trust she can do readily."

She waited no second bidding, but flew to execute his wish. The happy family seated at the board, a blessing craved by Mr. Morris, the conversation naturally turned upon the appearance of his murdered self. He said he knew nothing after receiving the blow for many hours, that when he did awake from his swoon, all was dark and the rain was pouring down in torrents. All was like a confused dream. He tried to rise, but the exertion was too much, and he again swooned. The sun was shining brightly when he again awoke. All was confusion as before, but by degrees consciousness returned, and summoning all his fortitude, he crawled from among the rocks, and with much difficulty reached the road, where he sank exhausted. After resting a short time, he crawled to the pond, where he quenched his burning thirst, and bathed his aching head. He was aware that he must reach some habitation, or soon perish, and after hours of toil and suffering, reached the spot already mentioned as the site of the "Iron works." Here he related his story, and after receiving the sympathies of the family and proper restoratives, was placed in bed, from which he arose not until the end of two months. As soon as he was able to leave his bed, he set out, and by easy journeys had at length arrived home. And now, said he, let us hear your story, George."

"After I left Hannah, the night before I left town, I went home, collected my clothes, went to the wharf where I found a vessel bound for the West Indies. I secured a passage, and forever left my country, unless enabled by fortune to compete with my proud and haughty uncle. I entered into speculation, regardless of consequence, but fortune smiled propitiously upon me. Every thing in which I engaged, turned to my advantage, and I became what the world calls a rich man. As soon as I felt myself equal with my uncle, I returned, and here I am. I consider myself not only as wealthy as my uncle, but in no respect his inferior. I have purchased your former residence and most of the furniture, and now, sir, with your consent, I am prepared to give you a home, and a home, and a home, endeared by all the recollections of by gone years. Hannah's consent I received, while she deplored my loss under yonder tree."

It is only necessary to add, that they soon removed to their former residence, where they were received with heart-felt welcome, and where they lived to enjoy the happiness so richly merited. They made a present of the cottage to Henry, who, with Mr. Franklin's maid, Dorothy, made an agreeable old couple. Mr. Morris lived to see his children respected, and their society courted; and to see his little grand-children expand from infancy to childhood, and many is the time that he has related to them his adventures while peddling. While he lived, he never failed of paying his annual visit to the scene of his murder, as Hannah called it; and, as a matter of course, never failed of dining with the "Old MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN."

Foreign News.

Lord John Russell is, of course, to be the new prime minister.

The Duke of Wellington is to remain at the head of the army, without a seat in the Cabinet.

The ambassador from the bay of Tunis arrived in Liverpool last week. Ibrahim Pacha passed through the same town on his way to and from Ireland.

There was a solemn high mass and dirge at St. Mary's Roman catholic chapel, Moorfields, London, on the 26th ultimo, for the repose of the soul of the late Pope.

Austria has refused to accept the proposition of Sardinia for a reference of the commercial difference to the arbitration of a third power.

The gross amount of revenue from the post office in England is four-fifths of what it was under the old system? the increase in the number of letters is already four-fold. When this is increased to four-and-a-half-fold the revenue will be equal to the post office revenue under the old system.

Ireland. An effort is being made in Cork to raise a life annuity of £700 for Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance.

The Limerick Examiner says, "grass is growing on the quays in Waterford, so little business is doing in that city. Our own quays are deserted, the slow progress of the corn bill having paralyzed the provision trade."

Prosecution of the "Nation," Dublin newspaper. The prosecution instituted by the government against the Nation newspaper, for the publication of a seditious libel, has failed, as the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were consequently discharged. The alleged libel consisted in an article published in the Nation, pointing out the methods by which troops transported by railways might be successfully attacked by insurgent peasants.

Repeal Association. The weekly meeting of this body was held on Monday, the 22d ult. A letter was read from Mr. O'Connell denouncing several of the repeal warden of Manchester and the neighborhood for availing themselves of their situations as wardens to encourage violent and indecent hostility to the decisions of the Catholic bishop, and desiring the expulsion of J. B. Treanor and — Finnegan from the association. In the allusion to the discussions which have recently been manifested amongst the members, Mr. O'Connell says, "It is manifest that the great majority of the repeal association must exert themselves strenuously to support the association, or the persons to whom I allude will divide its ranks, and finally destroy the association itself. For my poor part, I will not be an idle spectator of such a struggle. 'Tis true that the people may be induced to desert me, but I will never desert the people. I preceive that it is—I will not use the proper term—but will say, most unhandsomely suggested, that, in the event of this body coming into power, the repeal cause is to be abandoned, or postponed, or compromised. I utterly deny the assertion. While I live, the repeal cause shall never be abandoned, postponed, or compromised to advance any person to power, to support any party or faction."

France.—Paris, June 30. All the Parisian newspapers, without exception, have produced at considerable length, the details of the proceedings of Gen. Taylor in Mexico, as well as the last batch of news received by the Britannia, via Liverpool. Taylor's victory over the Mexicans was fully expected, and, indeed such was the confidence in the American arms, that great surprise was felt at his placing himself in such a position as to permit them to obtain even a temporary advantage over him. Not the shadow of a doubt is felt that he will be able to drub the Mexicans as often as they may please to present themselves before him. It is felt, in fact, that the poor devils have not a chance in their favor; their troops are undisciplined, unclothed, unpaid—their government is without a soul, and their country in a state of awful anarchy. To carry on a war, then, with such a nation as the United States, is impossible, and the attempt to do it is considered absolute madness.

The intelligence from the United States, by the Hibernal, reached Paris on Tuesday evening, and caused much surprise, if not satisfaction, among the journalists. The Paris Presse has the following on the subject:

"The steamer Hibernal has brought us the unexpected intelligence of the conclusion of a treaty which fixes the boundary line of the Oregon territory. The treaty, if not already signed, was as least on the eve of being so, the propositions of the English minister having been accepted by the Senate of Washington. A few days, therefore, were sufficient to solve a difficult and threatening problem, which had baffled for thirty years the efforts of the most skillful diplomats of England and America. It sufficed only to address a few words to Mr. Pakenham or Mr. Buchanan to settle those rival claims and hostile intentions, which they had previously rendered more difficult to arrange by their subtle logic and violent language."

The chamber of deputies have brought the business to a close, and the chamber of peers will terminate their in the course of the present week. The session will then formally close, and the chamber of deputies be dissolved. The new elections will take place, it is expected, on the first of August. The proceedings in the legislature have been without interest.

The National, in an article on the war between Mexico and the United States, says France ought to endeavor by every means to promote the absorption of Mexico by the United States. This is for a journal which is eternally protesting against the absorption of Poland by the three great powers is *pro fort*, but the *perfidie Albion* wishes to maintain the independence of Mexico, and the fact that the *perfidie Albion* wishes it, is sufficient in itself to cause the National to oppose it vehemently.

Spain—Madrid, June 24. The dissolution of the cortes, in the course of next month, is confidently expected. Many deputys have already quitted Madrid to take measures for securing their re-election.

Attempts have been made by certain political refugees to create an insurrection at Catalonia, but without success.

Railways are being pushed forward actively and the electric telegraph is to be established to the principal towns, and Madrid to Lisbon.

Ratifications of the commercial treaty between this country and the republic of Venezuela have been exchanged.

The question of the queen's marriage continues to be warmly agitated, but nothing new respecting it has occurred.

Belgium—Brussels, June 29. Some trouble has taken place at Newport, in which about a score of persons were severely wounded. The cause of the disturbance was the refusal of the general commanding the town to permit a literary society to enter it headed by drums and trumpets.

Our ministry still maintains its ground.

Holland—The Hague, June 23. Fearing that the hostilities between the United States and Mexico may be injurious to Dutch commerce our government has ordered a naval division to proceed to the U. States, and from thence, if necessary, to the Mexican coast to protect our merchants and their property. The division will set sail from Flushing on the 1st of July. On the same day another division will go to South America, and subsequently to Batavia.

Germany—Berlin, June 28. The evangelical synod, now assembled, has presented an address to the king, thanking him for having convoked it. The king replied with great freedom, and recommended the synod to continue its deliberations in the state of the church to Prussia alone, but to extend them over the whole of christendom.

The second chamber of Hessen has petitioned against the maintenance of large standing armies, and proposed a great reduction of them within the Germanic confederation. The higher chamber, however, rejected the proceedings of the lower on the subject.

The states of Saxony have been closed. The king promised that publicly in judicial proceedings should, for the future, be acceded, with certain restrictions.

Now that the English parliament has terminated the debates on the corn bill and tariff, the discussions of the Zollverein, as to the amendments in its tariff, will shortly be commenced.

Emigration to the United States is going on most extensively. In some places the greater part of the inhabitants of villages have taken their departure, and, in one instance, the people of one village, in Hesse young and old, male and female, have gone en masse. The desire for emigration is still strong to such an extent that farmers are selling off their little properties at a loss of from 20 to 25 per cent.

Switzerland—Geneva, June 26. The canons are preparing instructions of their deputies at the diet, the proceedings of which promise to be very stormy. The whole country, or nearly so, is in a very agitated state.

Italy—Milan, June 20. The election of Pope was made with much greater dispatch than was anticipated, having got over in 48 hours.

None of the foreign cardinals had time to be present. The choice of the Conclave fell on *Argote*.

Cardinal Mastai-Ferretti, who was accordingly proclaimed the 258th successor of St. Peter, under the name of Pius IX. He is one of the youngest cardinals ever elected to the papacy, being only 54 years of age. He possesses a high character for piety, virtue, and talent, and is said to be one of the most liberal and enlightened men of all Italy.

The government of Naples has caused reductions of 15 per cent to be made on merchandise arriving at Brindisi and introduced at Brecce, Barri, Foggia, Campi Bassi, and Chieti; for other provinces the reduction is 10 per cent, for Naples and Palermo 2 per cent.

Considerable agitation reigns throughout Italy. The Austrian government is so much in dread of it that it has considerably augmented its forces at Ancona and other places.

Russia—St. Petersburg, June 17. Notwithstanding the recent success of the Russian arms, the Caucasians are far from being subdued. A new expedition against them is resolved upon, and it is said that the emperor is determined to make a war of extermination.

The prison of Warsaw is to be enlarged, the number of political offenders being increased and still increasing.

There is no doubt, that in consequence of the free trade movement in England, some extensive modifications are to be made in our tariff.

Algiers. Marshal Bugeaud and the Duke d'Alma arrived at Oran on the 10th, and set out immediately for Djemaa Ghazouat. General Gentil returned to Algiers on the 15th, from the valleys of the Isser and Amouras. A convoy from General Randon's division, proceeding from the country of the Soukra to Bona, with twenty-five sick and wounded, was attacked at Ras-el-Gaseur, by six hundred Arabs, the escort put to flight, and the sick and wounded massacred. Among the latter were three officers, M. Noel, captain of huzzars, M. Castelli, surgeon major, and an Arab named Homarouzi sub-lieutenant of the Spahis. General Randon, on hearing of the occurrence, marched to Ras-el-Gaseur, killed two hundred of the tribe guilty of the massacre, burned all their villages, and captured twelve thousand head of cattle.

New Zealand. The New Zealander of January 24, announces that the two insurgent chiefs Heiki and Kaititi, had been so dispirited by the capture of their entrenched village, on the 11th January, that they had prevailed on Nene who had acted against them in favor of the British government, to proceed to Hukaland, in order to intercede in their behalf. They threw themselves wholly on the mercy of the governor, and expressed themselves ready to resign their lands, and allow him to dictate the terms on which peace and order should be restored. It was understood that governor Grey would not confiscate their lands, and that a full pardon would be granted to their re-election.

The National, in an article on the war between Mexico and the United States, says France ought to endeavor by every means to promote the absorption of Mexico by the United States. This is for a journal which is eternally protesting against the absorption of Poland by the three great powers is *pro fort*, but the *perfidie Albion* wishes to maintain the independence of Mexico, and the fact that the *perfidie Albion* wishes it, is sufficient in itself to cause the National to oppose it vehemently.

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Now that the English parliament has terminated the debates on the corn bill and tariff, the discussions of the Zollverein, as to the amendments in its tariff, will shortly be commenced.

Emigration to the United States is going on most extensively. In some places the greater part of the inhabitants of villages have taken their departure, and, in one instance, the people of one village, in Hesse young and old, male and female, have gone en masse. The desire for emigration is still strong to such an extent that farmers are selling off their little properties at a loss of from 20 to 25 per cent.

Switzerland—Geneva, June 26. The canons are preparing instructions of their deputies at the diet, the proceedings of which promise to be very stormy. The whole country, or nearly so, is in a very agitated state.

Italy—Milan, June 20. The election of Pope was made with much greater dispatch than was anticipated, having got over in 48 hours.

None of the foreign cardinals had time to be present. The choice of the Conclave fell on *Argote*.

For England. Among the number that went out in the Britannia to attend the World's Convention, we recognize the names of Rev. Dr. Peck, of New York; Dr. Roberts, of Baltimore; George Webster, of Maine; Mr. Garrison, of Pittsburg; President Emery, of Dickinson College, Professor Caldwell, of the same institution, and Comfort Tiffany, Esq., of Baltimore. Sir Allan McNab, Speaker of the Canadian House of Assembly, and daughter, and William L. Garrison, of Boston, are also passengers.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, JULY 28, 1846.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. DANA.

Congressional Convention.
THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the Towns and Plantations in the Oxford portion of the 1st Congressional District are requested to meet in Convention, by their Delegates, at LOVELL VILLAGE, on Tuesday, the Eighteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to select a candidate to be supported by the Democracy of said District to the next Congress.

Towns and Plantations having fifty Democratic votes, or less number, will send one Delegate each; over fifty and less than one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and less than two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty, four.

P.C. Order of the Committee.
July 17, 1846.

Oxford Senatorial, County, and District Conventions.

A CONVENTION of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Oxford Senatorial District will be held, by their Delegates, at the COURT HOUSE in PARIS, on Thursday, the Twentieth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting three candidates for the State Senate to be supported at the ensuing election.

ALSO—A CONVENTION of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the County of Oxford will be held on the same day and at the same place, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for the several County Offices that are to be elected by the people.

ALSO—A CONVENTION of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the Eastern Registry District will be held on the same day and at the same place, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Register of Deeds in said District.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or less number, will send one Delegate each; over fifty and less than one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and less than two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred, four; over four hundred, five.

B.G. Order of the County Committee.
July 18, 1846.

THE TARIFF—ARTIFICIAL OPINION—PANIC IN PROSPECT.

From present indications an artificial panic is in rapid progress of manufacture at Washington, to be sent out through the country and thence to be returned in increased volume, with a view to frighten Democratic members of Congress from their "property" and their principles, and to prostrate, for a few months, the sure downfall of the three-condemned Tariff of 1842.

The remonstrance presented by Mr. Webster, signed by every importer of dry goods in Boston, against the proposed modification of the present Tariff (the one is said but forty-eight firms signed it,) is a part of the stock in trade. A large delegation has gone on from Boston, from the principal manufacturers and agents, to show cause why high duties should make low prices, and to contribute, from their practical knowledge, to the efficiency of the proposed panic.

What is perhaps a good joke, but rather a characteristic of the protectionists, is an attempt recently made by a member of this delegation, to enter as models, and therefore free of duty, the English machinery for a new mill,—thus depriving the American machinist of that protection which they claim for themselves.—And grave and dignified Senators attack the bill in co-operation, manifestly to create alarm and pave the way for panic among the people. "Honest John Davis," scion from Massachusetts, stated in terms, a few days since, that the Democratic party and the Administration "were aiming to uproot and destroy the domestic industry of the country!" He went further and elaborately compared the present bill to that British legislation which forbids by law, our colonial forefathers to make their own hats, and which abated, as a nuisance, an iron rolling-mill wherever it could be found! Now, we ask candid men whether the spirit which will make such a comparison, in grave and serious argument, will not get up a panic when ever and how ever it can be raised.

It has happened that the Democratic party, almost from the commencement of the government, has sought its struggle with privileged interests and classes, which have always enjoyed one immense advantage in the contest—a complete organization—namely: rendering a simultaneous and co-operating effort upon the public mind in any direction natural and easy.—These class interests find their center of operations in the large cities. Everywhere among them there is co-operation, communication, mutual intelligence.—Is the public mind to be acted on? Is Congress

LEGISLATIVE SYNOPSIS.

TUESDAY, July 16.

In Senate—Passed to be enacted—Bills to unite the Boston and Maine Rail Road Extension Company with the Boston and Maine Rail Road; in addition to an act to incorporate the Kennebec and Portland Rail Road Company; to incorporate the Seabrook and Long Pond Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Hodges called up the Bill relating to Bowing Alley. He moved to amend the bill by striking out the title and inserting an act additional to an act to incorporate the City of Portland—and further to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a new bill which provides that the city government of Portland may prohibit the creation of alleys therein, or impose such restrictions upon them as may be judged necessary.

Mr. Hastings opposed the amendments, because he desired that other towns should be protected in respect to Bowing Alley as well as the city of Portland.

The amendments were adopted. Mr. Hastings moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report the same in a new draft. The motion was opposed by Mr. Hodges, and lost—3 to 14. The bill then passed to be engrossed, as amended, 11 to 5.

Mr. Bellamy called up the Bill to establish a Board of Education in this State. The amendment proposed by Mr. Dunn, and the question, was on the passage of the bill to be engrossed. Mr. Allen addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill. Mr. Bellamy followed in a few remarks in favor of the bill. Mr. Barrett proposed to amend so as to regulate the pay of the members of the Board at \$100 per day—lost. Mr. Barrett proposed further to amend by providing that the number of the superintending school committee who shall constitute the county meetings for the choice of the Board of Education, shall not exceed three for each town—lost. Mr. Bursley proposed to amend by reducing the salary of the Secretary of the Board from \$1000 to \$700—lost. Mr. Hastings proposed to amend by reducing the salary of the Secretary to \$500—lost. Mr. Porter, of Somerset, proposed to amend by providing that the Board shall hold its meetings at Waterville instead of Augusta—lost. Mr. Gore proposed to amend by providing that the Board shall be elected by conventions held in each Congressional District instead of each county—lost. The question then returning on the passage of the bill to be engrossed, Mr. Knowlton addressed the Senate at length in its favor, and in reply to Mr. Allen. Mr. Barrett proposed to amend by reducing the salary of the Secretary of the Board to \$500—lost. Mr. Hastings said he should be compelled to vote against the bill, because he believed the Board was made too large and the salary of the Secretary too high. He should be in favor of the bill if it was amended in these particulars. Mr. Gore moved to lay the bill on the table—lost. The yeas and nays were then taken, and the bill passed to be engrossed, 20 to 8.

Mr. Dunn, by leave, laid on the table, a Bill ordering the removal of the seat of Government to Portland, which was once read and to-morrow assigned.

In the House—Nothing of interest except the election of U. S. Senator, the result of which was given in our last number.

FRIDAY, July 17.

In Senate—Bill additional to an act providing for the election of Representatives to Congress (providing for election by plurality of votes on second trial) was considered, and so amended as to provide for election on the first trial, and then passed to be engrossed.

The bill to amend the 160 chapter of the Revised Statutes, (relating to the disinterment of human bodies) was debated, and finally indefinitely postponed.

Bill additional to chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, and Bill ordering the removal of the seat of Government, were laid on the table.

Reserve in favor of Plantation Letter A, No. 2, in the County of Oxford, was once read and to-morrow assigned.

In the House—On motion of Mr. Levensaler an order was passed appointing Messrs. Levensaler, Otis and Hersey, with such as the Senate may join, to visit the State Prison and inspect its affairs, with power to examine witnesses, and call for books, papers, &c.

SATURDAY, July 18.

In Senate—Reserve in favor of Plantation Letter A, No. 2, Oxford County, was passed to be engrossed.

The order in relation to an investigation into the affairs of the State Prison, was called up, and indefinitely postponed. Subsequently, Mr. Knowlton moved a reconsideration of the vote, the motion prevailed, and the order passed. Messrs. Gore, Knowlton, and Mason, were joined to the Committee.

In the House—Bill additional to an act providing for the election of Representatives to Congress, was read and Thursday next assigned.

The bill to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks was taken up and Wednesday next assigned for its consideration.

On motion of Mr. Barnes the Committee on Finance, was directed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating and making provision for the distribution of the annual school fund accruing the present year, that the same may be distributed in the month of Feb next.

On motion of Mr. Chadwick, the Committee on Finance, was directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Treasurer of State to invest a portion of the money now in the Treasury in undivided State, City, or United States stocks, if the same can be made on terms that in his opinion will be for the interest of the State.

Bill to amend the 160 chapter of the Revised Statutes, relative to the disinterment of human dead bodies, was received from the Senate indefinitely postponed. The House refused to concur, yeas 25, nays 25. The bill was then passed to be enacted.

Bill relative to Bowing Alley was amended and passed in concurrence.

Bill to establish a Board of Education was read the third time. Mr. Friend, of Etna, moved to amend the same so that the Board should meet at Portland instead of Augusta. The same gentleman also submitted other amendments, one reducing the proposed salary of the Secretary from \$1000 to \$400. The bill was then laid on the table and Tuesday next assigned—on motion of Mr. Hayden.

MONDAY, July 20.

In Senate—Order from the House, directing the Committee on License Laws to report the whole number of petitioners for an alteration of said laws, was passed in concurrence.

Bill to amend chapter 109 of the Revised Statutes, came from the House, that body non-concurring in the Senate in its indefinite postponement, and passing the same to be engrossed. Mr. Gore said he desired time to present a new bill, which he hoped would meet the approbation of the Senate, and, on his motion, the subject was laid on the table.

Bill to incorporate the Maine Baptist Education Society, was passed to be enacted.

In the House—Finally passed, Bills, additional to incorporate the city of Portland—making further provisions for costs in cases of usury—in relation to fugitives from justice—resolves making an appropriation for the repair of the Canada road.

TUESDAY, July 21.

In Senate—Mr. Dunn called up the bill ordering the removal of the seat of Government. [The bill provides that after the 1st Dec, next, the seat of Government shall be removed from Augusta to Portland; provided the city of Portland shall furnish the State with public buildings more suitable than the present State House.] The bill was referred to a special committee of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Bellamy, Thompson and Thurston.

Mr. Knowlton, by leave, laid on the table a series of Resolves, approving of the course of the U. S. Government, in relation to the war with Mexico, and commending the bravery of the American Army in the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. The resolves were once read and to-morrow assigned.

Resolve in favor of certain non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war and the widows of deceased officers and soldiers, was called up, the question pending being Mr. Dunn's motion to amend by striking out that portion of the resolve relating to widows. Mr. D. withdrew his amendment, and proposed, in lieu thereof, to amend by providing that widows, to be entitled to the benefits of the resolve, must have been married to a revolutionary soldier prior to the year 1794. The amendment was adopted. The yeas were 15, nays 9, and the resolve passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Pillsbury, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a Resolve providing for an amendment of the Constitution in relation to the choice of Representatives to the Legislature. [The Resolve provides for an election by a plurality of votes after the second trial.] Mr. Bronson proposed to amend the Resolves so as to provide for an election by a plurality of votes on the first trial, and spoke at length in its favor. Mr. Dunn opposed the adoption of the amendment. He doubted the propriety of any change from the majority system as provided by the Constitution. After some further remarks by Mr. Bronson, it was moved to lay the subject on the table, and the motion prevailed.

In the House—Bill to establish a Board of Education was taken up. Mr. Barnes spoke briefly in favor of its passage. Mr. Levensaler expressed himself favorably in the passage of the bill, but thought the salary (\$1000) too high, if the duties of the office should be left undefined. He subsequently offered an amendment more definitely prescribing the duties of the Secretary, which was adopted. And also an amendment providing that the salary should be full for all expenses, which was also adopted. Several amendments were offered by different gentlemen all of which failed. Among them was one offered by Mr. Cottier, of Nobleboro, to fix the salary of members at \$2 per day. And one by Mr. Norcross, of Charleston, providing that no minister of the gospel should be eligible to the office of Secretary. The bill was passed to be engrossed, yeas 112, nays 11.

Mr. Paine, of Bangor, introduced the following order.

Ordered, That a Committee be raised to inquire whether the votes of the House on Thursday, the 16th instant, for a Senator of this State in the Congress of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next, were correctly sorted, counted and reported; with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Paine said he had presented the order upon the written statements of members of the House relative to their own votes. One member declares that on the first ballot he gave his vote for Wm. P. Fessenden, and that no such vote had been returned by the Committee. It was also stated by 53 members that, on the first ballot, they gave their vote for George Evans, but only 52 votes were returned by the Committee. Immediately after taking the first ballot the House was returned, and there were 145 members reported present. 117 was the probable number present, but the Committee made report of but 141 ballots. In regard to the second ballot 54 members declared they voted for Mr. Evans, but the Committee reported but 53—the return of the House represented 146 members to be present, but the report of the Committee included 143. In regard to the third and last ballot, there were more numerous errors alleged. On this ballot, George Evans was reported to have received but 49 ballots, and yet fifty-three members of the House had made written statements that they each voted for Mr. Evans. And it was also in evidence that one vote, given for Wm. P. Fessenden, was not counted at all, or was included in those reported as having been given for another. In this ballot the return of the House, and the number of votes reported, corresponded being 145—of which 73 were necessary for a choice.—Mr. Bradbury was reported to have received 27. Now if the individual statements of the members to which he had attested, were true, then these five votes should be deducted from the number returned to him, which would prevent a choice.

Mr. Levensaler, of Thomaston, said that the order was a singular one, and proposed a novel course of action—According to his reading of this affair, it was but a new mode of party dealing. Soon after the result of the last balloting for Senator, the question was put to each member of that party—"For whom did you vote to-day, Sir?"—and a paper circulated in which each one was required to declare, in writing, the name of the person for whom his secret ballot had been given. Now if this did not amount to a breach of the privilege of the members of the House, Mr. L. would like to be informed. He said the order was based on an allegation of fraud and asked for power to call for persons and papers. What papers could be called for, that were not in the possession of the House and familiar to every member? What persons was it desirable to summon? Were certain persons from out doors to be called in here—persons who had been officious in concocting plans of action and in obtaining pledges before election with a view to defeat it? Were these instruments to be called in, in order to browbeat recusant members of a political party, and expose them to the lash of their indignant friends? He would repeat, the order was a breach of the privilege of the members of the House, and it was due to its dignity that it be resisted.

Mr. Sturdivant moved to lay the order on the table but subsequently withdrew it.

Further debate was had, in which several members participated, but for which we have not room, when Mr. Edgcomb, of Vienna, and that as the conduct of the Committee that had counted the votes had been questioned, and as members of the Committee were drowsy from being heard, and as the present time would not admit, he would move an adjournment. The motion prevailed.

A man blown to atoms. The St. Louis New Era states that, as the steamer Omega was de-

scending the Missouri river, and about to land at Cape Girardeau on the 4th inst, a swivel which she had on board firing, prematurely went off, and blew a deck hand belonging to the boat overboard. His body was supposed to have been literally shattered in fragments, from the fact that one of his thumbs was subsequently found on the deck of the boat, as nicely separated from the hand as if it had been done with a knife.

On the 2d, a man was found in Red river near the foot of the raft, wounded in several places. He had on his person a leather belt with "Geo. Long, U. S. A., 3d Regt," marked on it. An iron under belt on his person there was found \$207.

Extraordinary mortality. The report of the city inspector of New York, for the week commencing on the 12th and ending on the 18th of the present month, exhibits the extraordinary number of four hundred and twenty-five deaths.

Freshet on the Roanoke.—The last Petersburg Intelligencer states that there has been another freshet on the Roanoke, which covers all the young corn planted since the preceding freshet. It is estimated that 100,000 barrels of corn were destroyed on the Roanoke by the first overflow.

Aroostook County Convention met at Houlton on the 4th, and nominated Jonas Drury for Commissioner, I. W. Tabor for Co. Attorney and L. Pierce for Treasurer.

Elijah Burritt is likely to become quite a lion in England, judging from some of the English papers which announce his arrival. There is a smart sprinkling of hamburgh about Burritt, and if some of our friends over the pond get a little taken in, it may do something towards discharging our immense indebtedness to them in that department. [Syracuse Star.]

WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.—There are so many "certain cures" for coughs, colds, and even consumption, that we are sometimes disposed to question the efficacy of any of them. Mr. S. W. Fowle, a druggist of the highest reputation, at 128 Washington street, has the agency of an article called Balm of Wild Cherry, which seems to have won for itself a good reputation wherever it has been introduced. We have seen letters from various parts of New England, from persons of the highest standing in the places where they reside, bearing testimony to the benefit themselves or friends have received from a trial of its properties.

Extract from a letter dated

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 15, 1845.

A gentleman of unquestionable veracity informs us that his brother had been confined to his bed for weeks with some species of cough, that baffled the skill of several eminent physicians, and by the use of two bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

he has been restored to perfect health, and is now a fat and hearty man.

Yours Respectfully,
ROSSER & ANDERSON, Druggists.

MARRIED.

In Wayne, Mr. James M. Wing to Miss Mary Bowles, both of Winthrop.
In Portland, Mr. Edward Shields, Jr. to Miss Mary Ann Quinn, both of Portland.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Commissioners' Notice.

THIS subscriber, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

EPHRAIM ROWE,

late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed to the said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts; and that we will attend the days of said appointment at the Counting-room over the Store of Kimball & Crocker, on Bethel Hill, on the last Monday of August, and the third Monday of December, 1846, from nine o'clock in the forenoon to five o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

SETH B. NEWELL,
TIMOTHY CHAPMAN
Bethel, July 11, 1846.
3w11

The subscriber hereby give public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

JAMES FULLER,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOSIAH DUDLEY,
June 23, 1846.
10

Treasurer's Notice.—Paris.

NO TICE is hereby given to Resident and Non-Resident Proprietors and Owners of Real Estate in the town of Paris, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the following described Real Estate is taxed in the year 1846, the same was duly advertised in the year 1842. The same was duly advertised in the year 1844, as by Law required, and the following sum remains due and unpaid, and the same for four years has expired since the date of said assessment. And unless said taxes together with all costs are paid within five years from the date of the assessment above mentioned, said Real Estate will be forfeited to said town of Paris.

Name of Residents. Tax due.

Cloudman, Solomon 95
Cushman, Ebenezer 61
Durrell, Samuel J., for house, 65
Warren, Abijah 93

Non-Residents. Lot. Range Acres. Value.

Unknown. E. part 22 8 63 233 9.3
Fuller, Alden 15 5 9 50 45
Unknown. N. part 29 7 10 60 51
Young, Wm. N. W. part 11 1 19 95 86
Unknown. 27 6 1 86 77
do 23 1 100 230 207

Delinquent Highway Tax for 1841.

Dunham, Sam'l, heirs of 27 7 10 60 46
Unk. Asa Dunham stand, 27 6 1 86 73
Fuller, Alden 15 5 9 50 43

JOSEPH G. COLE, Treasurer of Paris for 1846.
Paris, July 18, 1846.
3w11
(Age copy.)

Dr. Wood's SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS,

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disordered Habit of the Constitution generally.

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in as in need of a tonic, aperient, or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla, the great rank among Physicians and all others in the list of curative agents, is the principal which has rendered these Bitters so especially popular over all other medicaments. Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is recommended to be found a great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unequalled efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a cure and specific remedy for the diseases enumerated above. These enter the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing health and vigor to the whole system. In all cases of discrepancy, arising from Indigestion or Nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, and a general prostration of the system. At the same time, it must be stated, that they are not at all dangerous in their operation, securing, as they do, a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses as prescribed, they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Cardiff, Sept. 4, 1844.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dysepepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which annoy her greatly. She visited Boston to avail herself of the skill of the celebrated physicians of that city, all to no purpose. By Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared.

N. B. GIBBS.
North Fairhaven, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.
Dear Sir.—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a confirmed Dysepepsia, and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time, she was constantly attended by the most skilful and experienced physicians, but with little or no relief, until I removed the disease by rapidly taking the form of confirm'd Consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the sincerest pleasure to say, that after the use of a few bottles, my daughter was quite restored to health. I have the highest confidence in this article, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends.

Very truly yours,

ANSEL WHITE.
The cure described in the above certificate of Mr. White, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and long continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a trial, it has succeeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even himself. The care with which it is prepared, and the intrinsic excellence of its materials, should convince and have every reason to, a character which it well deserves.

The prejudice now existing against alternative medicines, would not be merited if based on this. The wonderful cure it has performed, and the numerous celebrated cures of its principal constituents, should at once recommend it to the public favor.

Please be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

E. THORNTON, JR., sole Proprietor,
New Bedford, Mass.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS. A. Hall, Sculps. Paris. Hall & Dow, Norway.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and act by Agents throughout the New England States.

July 21, 1846.

3w11

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris. Nahm Hurlow, West Bedford. Sedgwick Bedfellow, Bedford; S. Hurlow, Hurlow; T. T. Lovett, Pass & Adams, Woodstock; Hurlow & T. T. Lovett; Greenway; Kimball & Crocker, Hallowell; Kimball & Crocker, Hallowell; Smith & Smith; Newell & Hurlow; Ward, West Bedford; Smith & Smith; Newell & Hurlow; T. T. Lovett; Dickey; J. M. Deacon; Jefferson Congdon, Livermore; J. A. Kimball; Newell; Wm. B. Tracy; F. Vining; Joshua Parsons; Mount; N. L. Hollingshead; John A. Berry; George Albert Haynes; Stearns; D. B. Upton; J. & V. Parker; and Rohr & Co.; Gorham; N. Heywood & Son; Lewis; Robert Ingalls; Sheldren, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally.

Oct. 23, 1846. 3w11

3w11

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

\$1000 in payment of arrears for the
Democrat, Advertising, &c.

Wanted—All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly
tended to.

Feb. 14, 1846.

EDWARD REILLY, TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he may be constantly found at the Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W. Dennen, at

South Paris,

where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a faithful and workman-like manner.

All Garments warranted to fit, or ne pay. Gentlemen, wishing for fashionable clothing, are requested to "try him and see if these things be so."

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS Received at his Shop regularly as soon as published.

* Wanted immediately.—Two Apprentice Girls.

South Paris, June, 1846.

BOOK STORE.

—

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale a large and general assortment of Books and Stationery, among which are all the School Books in common use for Schools and Academies, such as Grammars, Arithmetics, Algebra, History, Geography, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, &c. &c.

Also—a prime assortment of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, from which Public, Social, Sunday School, and Private Libraries can be supplied on reasonable terms, and to characterize to suit the various tastes and wishes of the reading community generally.

Large Quarto, Duodecimo, and Pocket Bibles; Testaments, Hymn-Books; paper, ink, quills, steel pens, paper-folders, sand boxes, seals, &c.

A good variety of BLANKS,

such as Warrantee, Quitclaim, Mortgage, Administrators', Collector's and Guardian's Deeds. Sheriff's Returns, Executions, Writs, and many others that are in common use.

410—

PAPER HANGINGS,

of different figures, qualities and prices to suit customers.

Glass Ware, Maps of the State of Maine, and many other articles too numerous to particularize in a short advertisement.

For further particulars, Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves, or

for Dr. BENJ. WALTON.

P. S. The subscriber hereby tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, and the public generally for a generous share of patronage, and humbly solicits a confirmation of such favors, except a very few individuals, whose aim it is to run in debt never again—such cases are respectively invited to call some where else.

B. W.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at PARIS, ME. on July 1, 1846.

A. LEEB, OTIS A. EBB—Berry, Harvey—Ben, Wm.

Cummings, B. C. Esq.—Clare, E. W. Esq.—

Crocker, Elmfield; Charles T. Chase; Canton Miller, M.

Denton; North Livermore, L. Condie; Turner, Atwell, Bray, & Co.; Mr. Vernon Village, C. A. Marston; Gulf's Corner; I. Goff Jr. & Son; Harttis, F. Blake; Norway, Dennis & Pyle.

For sale by Druggists and Agents in every important town in

the State.

June 2, 1846.—3w14

Dr. Wood's

SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS,

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disordered Habit of the Constitution generally.

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in as in need of a tonic, aperient, or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla, the great rank among Physicians and all others in the list of curative agents, is the principal which has rendered these Bitters so especially popular over all other medicaments. Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is recommended to be found a great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unequalled efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a cure and specific remedy for the diseases enumerated above. These enter the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing health and vigor to the whole system. In all cases of discrepancy, arising from Indigestion or Nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, and a general prostration of the system. At the same time, it must be stated, that they are not at all dangerous in their operation, securing, as they do, a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses as prescribed, they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Cardiff, Sept. 4, 1844.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dysepepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which annoy her greatly. She visited Boston to avail herself of the skill of the celebrated physicians of that city, all to no purpose.

By Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared.

N. B. GIBBS.
North Fairhaven, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.
Dear Sir.—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a confirmed Dysepepsia, and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time, she was constantly attended by the most skilful and experienced physicians, but with little or no relief, until I removed the disease by rapidly taking the form of confirm'd Consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the sincerest pleasure to say, that after the use of a few bottles, my daughter was quite restored to health. I have the highest confidence in this article, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends.

Very truly yours,

ANSEL WHITE.
The cure described in the above certificate of Mr. White, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and long continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a trial, it has succeeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even himself. The care with which it is prepared, and the intrinsic excellence of its materials, should convince and have every reason to, a character which it well deserves.

The prejudice now existing against alternative medicines, would not be merited if based on this. The wonderful cure it has performed, and the numerous celebrated cures of its principal constituents, should at once recommend it to the public favor.

Please be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

E. THORNTON, JR., sole Proprietor,
New Bedford, Mass.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS. A. Hall, Sculps. Paris. Hall & Dow, Norway.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and act by Agents throughout the New England States.

July 21, 1846.

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For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris. Nahm Hurlow, West Bedford. Sedgwick Bedfellow, Bedford; S. Hurlow, Hurlow; T. T. Lovett, Pass & Adams, Woodstock; Hurlow & T. T. Lovett; Greenway; Kimball & Crocker, Hallowell; Kimball & Crocker, Hallowell; Smith & Smith; Newell & Hurlow; Ward, West Bedford; Smith & Smith; Newell & Hurlow; T. T. Lovett; Dickey; J. M. Deacon; Jefferson Congdon, Livermore; J. A. Kimball; Newell; Wm. B. Tracy; F. Vining; Joshua Parsons; Mount; N. L. Hollingshead; John A. Berry; George Albert Haynes; Stearns; D. B. Upton; J. & V. Parker; and Rohr & Co.; Gorham; N. Heywood & Son; Lewis; Robert Ingalls; Sheldren, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally.

Oct. 23, 1846. 3w11

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C. W. WALTON